REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,263.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Quarterly	15	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	„ 0 12
Third do.	„ 0 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander John Patterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

	August 1875.		August 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves Madras	20
„ Carwar	11	„ Manapatam	21
„ Narrakel	11	„ Coconada	22
„ Alleppey	11	„ Nisagapatam	23
„ Tuticorin	13	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Colombo	14	„ Gopalpore	26
„ Negapatam	17	„ Paire Point	25
„ Pondicherry	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle, to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MOHAMMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monro, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

	August 1875.		August 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves BUSREH	23
„ Carwarbee	6	„ Memoomrah	23
„ Gwadur	10	„ Fao	23
„ Jask	12	„ Bushire	26
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Baharein	26
„ Linga	15	„ Linga	29
„ Bushire	17	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Fao	19	„ Muscat	Sept. 2
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Gwadur	7
„ Busreh Arrive	20	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to KURRACHEE every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monro, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sandess, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th August 1875, at 10 A.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	32	22	6	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,280 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL *viâ* SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 480 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing a regular
EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 15th July 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co
Bombay, 9th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.	
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2488	450	8th	Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Bennoldson	2984	400	12th	Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1482	250	20th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	2777	600	27th	Southampton.

THIBET ..... C. H. Eastley ... 2593 400 3rd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any part of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. INDIA, arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. India.
Bombay, 29th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SCHOONER "NELLY."

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the owners to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY the 2nd August at 3 P.M., at their rooms, the Schooner "Nelly," 97 98/100 Tons, registered, with all her appurtenances except the cargo as she now lies off the Custom Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the Schooner is knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by J. Flynn, Esq., Receiver to the Estate of the late Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, at 3 P.M., at their Auction Rooms, the undermentioned articles on account and at the risk of the several mortgagors:

1 Handsome Gold Necklace, called Locket.
4 Gold Bangles.
2 Gold small Bangles.
1 Gold large Bangler.
A Pair of very rich Diamond Earings (Bilian)
1 Diamond Ear-ring called (Vullendee).

On account of the above Estate—

1 Emerald Finger Ring.

On account of the concerned—

1 Repeater self-winding double cased Gold Watch.
1 Drilled Emerald, weight about 6 ruttics.
1 Emerald „ „
1 Button Pearl „ 110 chows.

The above will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd August 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd August, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

19 Bales Grey Shirtings.
19 Cases White Ground Print's, 52 yards.
4 „ Steam Prints, 24 yards.
5 Bales Grey Dhoties, 8, 9 and 10 yards.
2 Cas s Coloured Merino.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 14th day of August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house (now separated into two distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing with the appurtenances in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co., Chemists, situate in the Sub-district of Fort on the South side of Forbes Street containing by admeasurement thirteen hundred and forty square yards be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9 Forbes Street and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East side thereof by a Lane or Street called Bake house Lane, on or towards the West side thereof by a Lane or Street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the North side thereof by Forbes Street, aforesaid and on or towards the South side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet.

The vacant portion of the ground contains four hundred and fifty three square yards.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 17th day of August, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises the following valuable landed property viz:—

AT 4 P.M.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement ten thousand two hundred and thirty-one square yards with the bungalow and out-houses thereon standing on Malabar Hill in the occupation of Dr. F. G. Jouet, bounded on the East by the road leading from Malabar Point to Breach Candy on the West by a wall the property of Messrs. Maddowlass, on the North by the private road of Jewajee Manockjee and on the South by the property of Aron Moses Gubbay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 102 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572.

AT 5 P.M.

A piece of land measuring three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight square yards with the bungalow and out-houses situate thereon in the occupation of F. D. Bomjonaic, Esq., at sale on Malabar Hill bounded on the East by the road leading to Chowpaty on the West by the Nepean Road, on the North by the property of Khanbhoy Hubbibhoy, and on the South by the property of Gopalsham Madhowlass assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 167 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 78.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN DOONGRY COOLY STREET, AND ON THE NOWROJEE HILL.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their Respective premises the undermentioned valuable landed properties viz:—

DOONGRY COOLY STREET PROPERTY AT 4 P.M.

A Piece of land measuring two hundred and twenty-eight square yards with the dwelling house standing thereon built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles lately occupied by Hunchordass Canjee assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 269 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1233 bounded on the East by Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly Street on th West by Shamjee Hessajee Street and on the North by a Halalcore's passage and the house of Lalbai widow of Sudha Lilladhur and on the South by a Halalcore's passage used in common by the tenants and occupiers of Runchordass Canjee's house and the occupiers of a house belonging to one Tirpail Khatao.

NOWROJEE HILL PROPERETY AT 5 P.M.

A piece of Fazandary land measuring one hundred and seventeen square yards with the Stable standing thereon bounded on the East by Nowrojee Hill First Row on the west by the ground of the hon. e of Hems Ramjee on the North by a passage and Dhurmsalla of Agree Caste and on the South by a passage and the houses of Mayajee Suntoo and Bapoo Antoo assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Mazagon known as the Mazagon Police Office.

On THURSDAY the 19th day of August, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property viz.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house and hereditaments standing thereon in the occupation of the Commissioner of the Police and known as the Mazagon Police Office situate on the West side of a Public Road leading from the Gaol to Mazagon in the sub-district of Mazagon containing by admeasurement twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty six square yards be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 455 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the said Public Road leading from the Gaol to Mazagon on the West partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., and partly by the property of Cursetjee Ardaseer, on the North by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee and on the South by the Road leading to the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENGALPOORA.

Under the instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on MONDAY the 23rd day of August submit to public auction on the premises at 4 P.M, the undermentioned valuable property in pursuance of the power of sale comferred in the Indenture of Mor gage bearing date the 29th day of July 1865 and executed by Assaria Poonsey.

A piece of land measuring two hundred and twenty-seven square yards with the dwelling house standing thereon built with chunam and stone and covered with tiles situate in Bengalpoora and bounded on the North by the house of Chinatoorbhoy Assaria on the South by the house of Emam Baley Musselman on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by Bengalpoora or Gomer Kady Road registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 94 and 95 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 87.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on TUESDAY the 24th day of August, submit to Public auction on the premises at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable landed property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 2nd day of June 1865 and executed by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Lam, viz

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house and tenements standing thereon situate on the North side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay and numbered 221 in the Sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 200 and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty eight square yards and four ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less and is bounded on the East by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the West by the first Parsee Wadi Gully, on the North by the houses of Hormusjee Bhicjee Cooper and on the South by the said Girgaum Back Road.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Messrs. Crawford & Co. will on Wednesday the 25th day of August, submit to public auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, the following valuable property viz.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by a admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards and seven ninths of a square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and a shop standing thereon, situate in the Town of Bombay in Bazaar Gate Street assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 138 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Ground Rent under No. 618 which said piece of ground messuage tenement or Dwelling house shop and premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a passage for patries on the West by Bazaar Gate Street on the North by the house of Hormusjee Rustomjee Poonaghur and on the South by the house of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Daroowalla.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS TO HAND PER S. S. MENZALEH.

BLACK FELT HATS, Round Crowns.
BLACK FELT HATS, Square Crowns.
BLACK FELT HATS, High Crowns.
BLACK FELT HATS, Low Crowns.
BLACK FELT HATS, Stiff Crowns.
BLACK FELT HATS, Soft Crowns.
BLACK FELT HATS, Clerical shape, with Cord and Tassels.
REGULATION HELMETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
TAPESTRY CARPETS.
FELT CARPETS.
ECCLESIASTICAL PATTERN CARPETS.
VELVET SOFA CARPETS.
VELVET RUGS.
WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE.
BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE.
COLOURED MERINO HALF HOSE, plain.
COLOURED MERINO HALF HOSE, fancy.
COTTON GAUZE UNDER VESTS.
GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS.
MERINO UNDER VESTS.
BROWN COTTON BATHING DRAWERS.
COLOURED STRIPE COTTON BATHING DRAWERS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

WANTED, a WRITER for the STATION Mess, JALNA. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Address PRESIDENT, Mess Committee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of HENRY BENNETT, deceased, late a Foreman of Boiler-makers at the Parell Works of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company were, on the 15th day of July 1875, granted by the High Court of Bombay to WILLIAM CHARLES ROWE, the constituted Attorney of ANN BENNETT, the Executrix named in the said Will. Therefore every person having any claim against the said Estate is required to send in particulars thereof to the at my Office, No. 2, Military Square, in the Fort of Bombay, within ONE MONTH from the date hereof, a the expiration of which period the assets of the said Estate will be transmitted to the said Executrix in England.—Dated at Bombay this 30th July 1875.

G. S. JUDGE,
Applicant's Proctor.

CHOICE SELECTED WINES ON COMMISSION SALE.

CHAMPAGNES.
FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
White Dry Sillery	„ 38
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 36

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 8
Christoly	„ 10
Lormont	„ 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped ..... Rs. 24 per dozen
L. BICHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... „ 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition....Rs. 5-8 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., RAMPART ROW.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF THE BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz.		Qts. Rs.	10
Ditto	ditto	„ Pts. „	6
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior	„	Qts. „	12
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	Qts. „	16
Ditto	Ditto	„ Pts. „	9
ST. JULIEN,	Ditto Superior	„ Qts. „	18
Ditto	Ditto	„ Pts „	10

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING No. 1	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	14 0
BODENHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„	15 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„	8 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	„ Pints	„	8 0
NIERSTEINER	„	„ Quarts	„	18 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„	21 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„	11 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	„ Quarts	„	28 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„	15 0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

SHERRIES.

FROM BUTLER AND SONS, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	per doz.	Rs.	24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	„	„	26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine	„	„	28

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

PORT WINE.

Old, Full Bodied ..... per doz. Rs. 24

BASS' PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY STONE.

GUINNESS' STOUT.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE POONA ARRANGEMENTS NOT BEING COMPLETED,

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ AND COMPANY WILL GIVE 2 MORE PERFORMANCES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH AND AUGUST 7TH, 1875.

NEW PIECES. SEE BILLS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—D. NICOLSON'S PALE ALE in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-12 per dozen respectively. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER at FINLAY, MUIR & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FIREWORKS.

MESSRS. C. T. BROCK & Co., of the Crystal Palace, have MADE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS for PRODUCING FIREWORK DISPLAYS of unequalled magnificence in different parts of India during the forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES. Messrs. Brock and Co. have recently purchased 1,000 mortars from Her Majesty's Government, and being beyond all comparison the largest Firework makers in the world, are able to offer exceptional advantages to the Municipalities, &c., of India in the production of Firework display on the grandest scale.

MR. GEORGE MAYER, Messrs. BROCK & Co.'s Manager, is at present staying at Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 3 P.M., for the following Business:—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the Season ending 30th June 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in room of Messrs. Charles Douglas, Dwarkadass Visoonjee, and Magnus Mowat, who retire in terms of Articles of Association, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th July 1875.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefore, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock" are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India
India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE: 23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned have undertaken the working of this Company's business in Bombay and been appointed Chief Agents for this Presidency, the Punjaub, and North-West. The Directors, recognizing the fact of Fire Business in India being more remunerative than it is in any other part of the world, have sanctioned an INDEPENDENT TARIFF organised by the Undersigned, which in every instance shows an immense reduction from existing rates of other Offices.

The Company now offers ample Security, and Confidence is felt that every Support will be obtained.

WM. WATSON & Co,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: GLASGOW, 151, West George Street. LONDON OFFICE: 2, King William Street, E. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

The Directors invite attention to the considerable reductions they have recently made in the premiums for Life Assurance in India.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100.

	Age 25.	Age 37.	Age 50.
With Profits'	£3 6 5	£4 1 6	£5 10 1
Without Profits	£2 18 8	£3 13 1	£5 0 5

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 share in the Bonus to be declared at 31st December, for the quinquennial period then ending.

Fire Insurances effected on almost every description of property at moderate rates of premium

Prospectuses, Report and Balance Sheet, and every other information may be obtained on application to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
12th July, 1875. Agents.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
D. MACPHERSON, } cretaries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton,
Bombay, January, 1874.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS' VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all wool, Best West of England	Rs. 28 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Mottons, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 45 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	0 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badhan's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trousers	30 0
Blue Serge the Finest Quality Wool Dyed, Double Breast Sac and Trousers	38 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Tweeds	25 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jacket, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SIUTS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trousers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROUSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROUSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trousers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 8
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trousers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trousers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trousers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trousers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 31st JULY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, sales 15,000 bales, and to-day's report—is steady, sales 10,000, actual imports 9,000 bales. The only alteration in prices is a further advance of 1/16d. in Mid. Orleans, which now stands at 7¾d. per lb., Surats, although latterly in RATHER better demand, being unchanged in value. The market wears a decidedly healthier aspect, but as we have frequently pointed out of late, unless a sudden change takes place in the character of the American Crop advices, there is no reason to anticipate any immediate improvement in prices of importance. Values are certainly at a very moderate level, and it is not unlikely that we have already actually seen the bottom, but the only hope of improvement, apart from unfavourable crop reports, is in a diminution of the enormous stocks now pressing on the Liverpool Market, and that must necessarily be a question of time. Even with the comparatively active business doing last year, it must be remembered that the lowest point was not reached till December, and it was after the turn of the year before any actual recovery took place, and although a considerable portion of the most extreme depression was due to the exceptionally large receipts at the American ports, still we had smaller stocks in Liverpool to contend with then, and looking to the present tenor of the Liverpool advices, it is by no means unlikely that the American Crop may come forward just as rapidly in the coming season as it did in the past. The distrust caused by the numerous failures has necessarily exercised an adverse influence which was not felt last year, and we have probably therefore to a great extent anticipated the decline which might have taken place on the merits of Cotton alone, but after all Surats fell to their present level last year, and even under the influence of unfavorable crop reports from this side at their highest point only recovered 7/16d. per lb. on the spot, so that assuming we have already touched the lowest point, it is difficult to see why, with a larger stock to commence with, a less active demand, and better crop prospects, there is much room for a rise, at all events in the immediate future.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 30th ultimo compares with the previous week and the same date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,013,000	1,000,000	942,930
„ London	100,375	165,500	117,870
American Afloat	30,000	60,000	58,000
East Indian „	370,000	390,000	389,000
	1,513,375	1,555,500	1,507,800
Price of Mid. Orleans	7 5/16d.	7 3/16d.	8¾d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4¾d.	5¼d.
Difference	2¾d.	2¾d.	3¼d.

The American figures to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	3,000	4,000	11,200
„ Exports to U. K...	1,000	5,000	9,000
„ „ Continent ...	5,000	.....	.....
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,452,000	3,753,300	3,554,200
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,811,000	1,806,000	1,861,000
„ Continent „ „	836,000	955,000	743,000
„ Stocks at the Ports	123,000	177,000	167,000

Reuter reports Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday as quiet and unchanged, but the list of quotations showed a decline of 3d. per piece in 8¼ lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings which stand now at 8s. per piece.

The General Produce Markets are unaltered with the exception of Coffee which is 6d. per cwt. higher in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Consols this morning are quoted at 94½ and French Rentes at 106, a recovery of ¼.

Bar Silver was not quoted in yesterday's evening message, and it is therefore presumably unaltered. The reason of the late rise is now apparent in the shipments advised by this week's Southampton steamer of £49,000 for Bombay and £72,000 for Calcutta, and although STERLING EXCHANGE is rendered temporarily firmer thereby, the ultimate result must be to keep down rates, by reducing the value of the Rupee on this side. Had the price been advanced owing to symptoms of a falling off in the supply, the effect would, of course, have been of an opposite character, and a steady advance in exchange here would have been rendered probable.

Rates to-day, although almost no business has been done, have been strong, and are fully 1/32d. higher. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9d. 9-16 per rupee.		
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 10d.	„
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 10d.	„

On Calcutta there is no change to record. GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull, and in the absence of enquiry, values are again easier. We call Fours Rs. 102½ to ¾ ; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¼ ; Fives and a half, Rs. 108¾.

In SHARES there has not been much doing and prices are somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombays are in request, and have advanced to 47 per cent. premium. Land Shares are unaltered, with the exception of Freres, which have declined from Rs. 110 to Rs. 100 per share. In Press Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 10 in Bellary, Rs. 5 in Berar and Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is irregular, Alliance Spinning have advanced from Rs. 2,675 to Rs. 2,700, and Colaba from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 ; but other Companies are mostly lower, Bombay United having fallen from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,080, Fleming, Manockjee Petit and Morarjee Goculdass are all Rs. 10, and Hindustan Rs. 50 per share lower.

At a general meeting of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company to-day a dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per anum was declared.

The COTTON MARKET has evinced more firmness to-day than at any time since the close of the season. A fair demand has been manifested both on native and European account and for the time of year considerable purchases are reported. The principal transactions have been in Wudwan at Rs. 159 to Rs. 163, but prices are about Rs. 1 per candy firmer all round. The receipts yesterday were only 196 bales.

FREIGHTS are steadier at £1-17-6 to £2 per steamers and £2 by sailing ship for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are a shade firmer in the bazar, the inquiry from up country being rather more active, but from first hands transactions have been few and values unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000		all	5p.a.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,90 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	735
8,250	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.L. & China	250
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Cong. & Shanghai Bank	310
40,000	250	all	5p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	180
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,105
1,500	150	all	...	Freres Land & Fior Co.Ld.	100
1,750	2,000	20 p.c.	do.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,201	
200	2,000	1,100	30 p.a.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	750	
100	100	50	...	Albert Ginning Co.....	650	
250	1,000	1,000	60 do.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105	
150	12,000	11,000	200 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,400	
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725	
150	500	all	60 p.a.	Berar Company (New)..	550	
1,000	350	all	200 p.a.	Indian Press Co.	315	
400	250	all	80 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	450	
600	1,500	all	24 p.c.	Broach Press Co.....	850	
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	80	
1,000	1,000	all	175 p.a.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900	
800	500	all	Nil.	Dholleras P. & G. Co....	190	
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125	
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	2,000	
300	9,000	2,250	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	350	
200	50	all	100 p.a.	French Press Co.....	375	
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	1,130	
2,125	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co.....	405	
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nasik Printing & Manufacturing Co., Ld....	1,250	
120	...	1,500	250 p.a.	Prince of W. Press	600	
300	500	all	100 p.a.	Ramoon's Press Co.....	520	
400	500	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	415	
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	958	
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000	
450	1,000	...	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	915	

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,200
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,700
200	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,500
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,080
2,400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	800
3,500	2,000	all	100p.a.	Dharamsey Spinning ...	1,080
1,500	1,250	all	100p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co.	870
1,400	1,000	all	100p.a.	Great Eastern	990
700	1,000	all	50p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	910
750	1,000	all	100p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,065
...	...	800	...	Khatesinh Spinning	857
350	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,050
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,000	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,065
1,000	1,000	all	125p.a.	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,060
4,000	225	all	50p.a	Oriental.....	635
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
1,000	1,000	1,000	80p.a.	Scinde Sha'ee Spinning	1,050
500	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276‡

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218·75	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250 xd
...	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares.....	193
...	£20	68· 7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	31·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	10·9·10	do.	Do. New Shares	29

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SEA CHIEF, 1,032 tons, Captain E. Phillips, will sail to-day in ballast, for Rangoon.

THE SHIP ARABIA, 1,188 tons, Captain H. G. Brobezan, will sail to-day in ballast, for Rangoon.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO & Co. S. S. INDIA, 882 tons, Captain G. Dadero, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c. via the Suez canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co'S S. S. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain B. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. G. Wilson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Burdock and two children, and seven deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer India, Captain Dodero, which sailed on Sunday the 1st August :—For Genoa—Surgeon Major Maegrath Mr. T. Smith and two children, and Mrs. Hunter. For Messina—Mr. Carmelo Ramette. For Port Said—Mr. Larais. For Suez—Mr. Semiani and Mr. Mon Tate. For Aden—Nine native soldiers and Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Sulliman.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Busheer (s)	Smith.....	Kurrachee.
Aug 1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Arabia, Brobezon, to Rangoon.

Ship Sea Chief, Phillips, to Rangoon.

The Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

27 Almora (s) ..... Howell ..... Monlmein, July 19.
Himalaya (s) ..... Cotton ..... Rangoon, July 13.

July. DEPARTURES.

27 Desdemona ....
Gitana ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

28 Allum Ghier .... Mauritius.
29 Malda (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana s, 16 cases hams, Bapty Brothers.
Zerbino s, 45 barrels beer, Henry Dods & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh s, 21 casks empty sodawater bottles, Hassum Allarakhania & Co ; 1 hogshead sherry wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 5 bales printed papers, Sowjee & Co ; 12 packages papers, Dosabhoy Merwanjee & Co ; 16 kegs paints, Sallajbhoy Teyebjee & Co ; 21 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee, Peshawer s, 109 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pollux s, 1 case eau de cologne, 2 cases glass beads, and 1 case false jewellery, Framjee Ardaseer Dawur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.
Vixon s, 35 bales wool, and 5 bales cotton, Kessowjee Veerjee ; 63 bales wool, Thomedass Cullianjee.
Parana s, 60 bales cotton, Visram Vagjee ; 35 bales wool, Mooljee Peraz ; 5,400 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund ; 21 bales cotton, Runchorlall Girdhurlall ; 17 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 37½ cwts wheat, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s, 6 bales gunnies and 20 chests indigo, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arabia s, 35 bales cotton, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 100 bales twist, N B Mody & Co ; 400 cwts sandlewood and 150 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 91½ cwts sumeiastone, Chugunlall Moolchund ; 300 cwts woopiate, S N Talatee.

HIGH COURT—2ND AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

358-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

563-74—Balcrustna—Ragunath Kri-hnajee v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—Setalvad, Bicknell.—Part heard.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Seetaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and othe s—Tyabjee and S yani.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Trioumjee Welljee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

384-75—Prescot and Winter—The New Colaba Co v Visram Wagjie

553-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Jeita Goolabchund and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen and Chalk and Turner.

552 74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Ramjee Takersey and another—Craigie Lynch and Owen and Chalk and Turner.

551-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Hathi Veerchund and another—Chalk and Turner.

550-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Ramchund Malookchund and other—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

549 74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Jaitha Goolabchund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

596-74—Mr Fletcher—(for pauper)—Doolub Raghowjee v Kazerbhoy and others.

526-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Sallimon Tyab v Mahomed Haji Ally—Lynch and Tobin.

525-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Toolseydas Cullianjee v Jetha Varia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

557-74—Pestonjee Cawasjee—Abdool Suttar Mahomed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckee—P V N Kirtikar.

520-74—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantraw Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.

742-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leone Jahier—Janardhun.

703-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Perozha Cursetjee and others v R J Antrobus—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

458-74—In person—Balloo Mahadoo v Keesow Govind and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowca Cara and others v Essabhai Hadiffa Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

230-75—In person—Mahomed Cassum and others v Mahomed Sajan and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

275-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nuscarwanjee Manockjee and others v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another.

234-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another v Bhaskar Kalloo Ladha.

236 75—M M Munshi—Bhai Chanbai, widow v Ebr him Oomer and others.—K Morojee.

238-75—Jefferson and Payne—Hurgovan Chutoo and another v The Khatao Muccoonjee's S and W Co, Limited.

243-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Haji Jacob Furia and another v Hajee H Mahomed.

244-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Haroon Seedick v Hugo H Martin.

245-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jewraz Dewjee v Mathooradass Tooleydass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

249-75—In person—D G Queensey v Mathews Queency.

252-75—Tyabjee and Scyani—Bedoee Ameeroonissa v Hormusjee Byramjee Moos.

256-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ebbjee Oomersey and others v Morarjee Poonja—Mooljee and Bomanjee.

257-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mathooradas Nurrotum dass v Gokibai and another.

262-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Mahalaxmeebai widow v Chuggon Muggon—Lynch and Tobin.

264-75—M B Barbhaya—Chaturbhooj Jewraz and another v Premjee Munjee and another—K Morojee.

265-75—Fletcher and Smith—Ignacio Marcellana Nicholas v Jose Pascoal De Mello—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed Hoosein v Hajee Hoosein—Lynch and Tobin.

512-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goolabchund and others v Dolla Manchund and others—Jefferson and Payne—Chalk and Turner.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowca ra and others v Asbhai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 30.

Malcolmson, Lieut Col, Bombay 3rd Regt Sind Horse, on leave to England, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 30.

Malcolmson, Lieut Col, Bombay 3rd Sind Horse, on leave, to England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, July 28.*)

Mr Francis Henry Harding, Mag and Collr, Moorshedabad, is appointed to have charge of the Jungypore division of that district.

Mr Arthur Clifford Tute, B A, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Jungypore division of the Moorshedabad district, is appointed to have charge of the Baraset division of the 24th-Pergunnahs district.

Mr Joseph Posford, Offg Joint- Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Goalundo Division of the Fureedpore district, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Mr Alexander Manson, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Tipperah, is transferred honourably to the district of Dacca.

The district of Fureedpore, which has hitherto formed part of the Judgeship of Dacca, having been constituted into a separate sessions and civil division, Mr Thomas Walton is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of that district, with effect from the 1st Aug 1875.

Mr Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, Asst Mag and Collr, Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Depy Collr.

Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, B.A., Private Secy to the Lieut-Governor, is appointed to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the First Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr H J S Cotton rejoined his appointment as Acting Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal on his return from privilege leave.

Mr. John James Livesey, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Purneah, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Fureedpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F Wyer, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Augustus Bradbury, Manager of the Cooch Behar Zemindaries in Rungpore and Julpigoree, is appointed to act until further orders as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the First Grade in Purneah, vice Mr. J J Livesey.

Mr. Stuart Colvin Bayley, Comm of the Patna Division is allowed furlough for fourteen months, under Section 10(a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fifteen days, with effect from the 12th August 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may make over charge of his office.

Mr. Alfred Hinuber Haggard, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Buxar, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for a short feeder road from E. I. R. the Govt-Genl in Council, to appoint Mr. George Lucian Taylor Harris, Offg Additional Judge of Backergunge and Jessore, temporarily to act as Additional Judge of Rungpore and Dinagepore.

Mr F W V Peterson is reappointed to act in the second grade of Mag and Colrs, with effect from the date on which Mr F Wyer proceeds on leave.

Mr H Mosley is reappointed to act in the second grade of Mag and Colrs, with effect from the date of commencement of Mr D B Lyall's leave.

Mr Alfred Erskine Chapman Bolst, Asst Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 49, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr R F Guise, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to Rungpore.

The following promotions are made in the Opium Department in consequence of the death of Mr J C Shaw, a third Grade Sub-Deputy Opium Agent :—

To the third grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents :—Mr H Osborne.

To the Fourth Grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents—Mr Henry Fitzroy Campbell.

To the Fifth Grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents—Mr James David Sayce.

To the First Grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents :—Mr Harold F Drummond.

To the Second Grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents :—Mr G DeC. Hodson.

Mr A H Cumberland, Offg Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to the Third Grade of Asst Sub-Depty Opium Agents.

Mr C F Wintle, Sub-Depy Opium Agent Futtehpore, on leave, is transferred to Bettiah.

Mr Henry Fillerup Campbell, Sub-Depy Opium Agent at Goruckpore, is transferred to Futtehpore.

Mr James David Sayce, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is posted to Goruckpore.

Capt E J Butler, Offg Depy Master Attendant, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chap VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo.

Mr James B Baxter, Medical Officer at the Sandheads, is allowed leave for one month, under Rule 4, Sec 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Dr. N Jackson, Supdt of Prisons Camp at Dehroe, and Medical Officer of the Civil Station, is allowed leave for two months, under Sec 21, Chap'er VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgn-Major Thomas Edmonston Charles, M D, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Supdt-Genl of Vaccination, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chap VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgn Major David Boyes Smith, M D, Offg Civil Surg of Dacca, is appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College and Supdt-Genl of Vaccination, during the absence, on leave, of Dr T E Charles, or until further orders.

Surg-Major Edward John Gayer, Civil Surg of Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Dacca during the absence, on duty, of Dr D B Smith, or until further orders.

Surgn Maj John Fay French, M D, First Resident Surg Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to be Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
POONA, 31st July 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
3rd Regt N I—Capt A F Coulson, 1st Wing Subn 17th N I to be Qr Mr vice Capt Noyes deceased.
3rd Regt Sind Horse—Capt W Reynolds, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Wing Comdt ; Capt J F Gordon, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd ; Lieut E D N Smith, 1st Squadron Subn, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer ; and Lieut E V F Montsith, 2nd Squadron Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer ; the last two in addition to their respective duties ; with effect from the 12th July 1875, in succession to Lieut-Col Malcolmson proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned officers are placed on General Duty as follows :—

Major A J Doig, Staff Corps, at Bombay.
Surgeon E Tootell, Indian Medical Dept, at Bombay.
Capt H G Young, 6th Bde R A, is appointed to command the Jocobabad Mountain Train, and is directed to proceed at once and relieve Capt Seton.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustain according to the Higher Standard Test :—

Lieut G F Thunder, 2/7th Foot ; Lieut T Prickett, 58th Foot ; Lieut J Spens, 95th Foot ; Lieut F E Henderson and No 1,313, Private P Riordan, 108th Foot.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 8th July 1875 :—

Capt S J Wandby, Staff Corps, Adjt 19th N I.
Capt J M Heath, Staff Corps, Adjt 28th N I.

A special committee will assemble at Belgaum on Monday 2nd August, at such time, as the President may appoint, to report on a subject which will be communicated by the Adjt Genl of the Army.

President—Lieut Col Harris, Assist Adjt Genl R A.
Members—The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon and Capt B L Tolher, Comds A B and D Batts R A.

Corporal William Gosling, Unattached List, Orderly Room Serjt, Colaba Depot, is appointed Hospital Serjt, Colaba Depot, No 1,693 Serjt Robert Begt, is appointed Unattached Orderly Room Clerk, Colaba Depot, and transferred to the Unattached List.

The undermentioned men employed in the Ordnance Dept, will rejoin the Regt and Brigades of Artillery to which they belong :—

Serjt Frederick Chotes, 1st Batn 2nd Regt, as Corporal.
Gunner William Richard Jones, 9th Bde R A.
Gunner William Smith, 6th Bde R A.

Corporals Alexander Munro and John Dickson temporarily employed in the Ordnance Dept, are appointed to the permanent establishment and transferred to the Unattached List.

No 1,267 Corporal Charles Roberts, 6th Bde R A, is appointed to the temporary establishment in the Ordnance Dept.

The services of Serjt Charles Penly, Unattached List, employed as embarkation Serjt, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary Genl for employment in Persia.

No 333 Armourer Serjt Joseph Taylor, Corps of Armourers, is posted to the 2nd Russars, vice No 331 Armourer Serjt Thomas Godier, reduced and reverted to the Reserve.

The Officer Comdg 3rd Hussars was authorized to continue the issue of 10 lbs of Tea per annum, in addition to ordinary rations, to each of 10 young horses of the Regt from the 1st to the 31st July 1875.

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Hussars—Regtl Order, dated 27th Feb 1875, directing Lieut T H M Keily to perform the duties of Riding Master during the time Riding Master Mathews remains on leave.

75th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 26th July 1875, directing Capt and Adjt Withers, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Maj Drummond.

Capt J E Gordon, Offg 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Sind Horse officiated as Comdt, in addition to his own duties, from the 6th to the 11th July 1875.

Capt & Brvt-Maj Hearn, R E, with effect from the 20th June, 1875.

Lieut J Smith, Overseer, 1st grade, Bhoogaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted leave on private affairs to date as he may avail himself of the same up to the 15th Oct, 1875.

Mr A W Brind, Ex Engr, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal is granted privilege leave for one month and 29 days, with effect from the 1st August, 1875.

Mr A Grant, Ex Engr, 4th grade, will officiate for Mr A M W Brind during his absence in addition to his other duties.

Special leave for three months to study the native languages is granted under P W Code, chapter II., section 4, para 28, to Mr H Marsh, Asst Engr, 1st Division, Agra Canal.

Mr. E J Jones, Ex Engr, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, will officiate as Ex Engr, Rasulkabad Division, Lower Ganges Canal, in addition to his own duties.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail; closes.	After	packet
United Kingdom	Aug 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 4 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 4 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 21 ...	3 P.M.	No after packet	
China	„ 9 ...	4 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion.....	„ 27 ...	3-30 P.M.	...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 27 ...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Capt of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 31.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Major R W Cadell, Dist Sup of Police Muttra, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 22nd of July, 1875.

Mr W B Peppin, Dist Supt of Police, Jaunpur, three months privilege leave of absence, with effect from 10th July, 1875 of subsequent date.

Mr J W Concannon, Dupty Collr, Ghazipur, three months privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Aug next.

Mr R Gillanders, Mag and Collr, Allahabad, privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 21st Aud, 1875.

Mr W M Tidy, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Saharanpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Sept, 1875.

Mr E Montagu, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Aligarh, seventeen day's privilege leave in extension of that granted him by Notification No 1035A, dated 7th June, 1875.

Mr J R Twigg, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, Meerut, privilege leave for 27 days, on Medical Certificate, dated 25th inst.

The 25 days' privilege leave granted to Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Collector, Benares, by Notification No 909A dated 20th May, 1875, to have effect from the 5th instead of 11th Sept, 1875.

Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Collr, Benares, fifteen days' leave, with effect from 1st Oct, 1875, for the purpose of attending the examination for high proficiency in Urdu, to be held at Calcutta in Oct, 1875.

Mr. H Bird, Asst Mag and Collr, Shahjahanpur, one day's privilege leave, in extension of that granted him by Notification No 771A, dated the 29th of April, 1875.

Mr H Batten, Extra Asst Commr, Kumaun, eight months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 30th July, 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

In suppression of Notification No 674A, dated 17th April, 1875, Mr W G Probyn, Dist and Sessions Judge, Saharanpur one month's privilege leave, with effect from 18th May, 1875.

Mr C Rowland Chapman, Dist and Sessions Judge, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 25th June, 1875, or subsequent date.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr F S Growse, Joint Mag 1st grade, Muttra, by Notification No 999A, dated 25th May, 1875, is hereby cancelled.

The unexpired portion, 27 days—of the six weeks' privilege leave granted to Mr G P Money, Dist and Sessions Judge, Bareilly, by Notification No 1017A, dated 4th June, 1875, is hereby cancelled.

H Hon the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

In modification of Notification No 484A, dated 19th June, 1875, Mr J Laing, Asst Dist Supt of Police to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Jaunpur during the absence on leave of Mr Pappin or until further orders.

Mr W Mr Howe, Joint Mag 1st grade to officiate as Mag and Coll R G Shadbolt, Shahjahanpur, during the absence on privilege leave of G R Currie or until further orders.

Mr F Whalley, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E Colvin, or until further orders.

Mr. R T H Griffith, Principal, Benares College, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, N W Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M Kempson, or until further orders.

Mr. A E Gough, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to officiate as Principal, Benares College vice Mr. R T H Griffith.

Mr. F L Reid to officiate as Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, vice Mr. A E Gough.

Mr. Dodd, Professor of Literature, to officiate as Principal, Agra College, during the absence on deputation of Mr. E Deighton, or until further orders.

Mr W N Boutflower, 6th Inspr, 2nd circle, Dept P Instruction, to officiate in the 3rd grade of the Educational Service, N W Provinces, vice Mr. A E Gough promoted.

Inspr C Leslie to carry on the current duties of Dis Supt

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

CALCUTTA, 31st JULY.

A large and influential meeting was held this afternoon to consider the arrangements to be made on the occasion of the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple presided, and he stated that it was proposed to illuminate the principal streets for about five miles, with displays of fireworks on the *maidan* and the three principal squares.

Resolutions were passed by acclamation. First, that all classes should unite in one common demonstration; secondly, that one address from all classes should be prepared and presented; thirdly, that public subscriptions should be invited; fourthly, that the Municipality should be requested to illuminate all their property; fifthly, appointing a large and influential committee to carry out the objects of the meeting.

THE BURMA DACOITS.

RANGOON, 31st JULY.

The four dacoits concerned in the murder of Colonel Hamilton have been tried and sentenced to be hanged, but they have appealed to the Judicial Commissioner.

Colonel Duncan proceeded to Mandalay yesterday.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE JUVENILE EMPLOYES IN THE COTTON MILLS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of Shaftesbury brought forward the question of the employment of children in the Cotton Mills throughout the Bombay Presidency, and stated that he thought legislation for their protection was necessary.

The Marquis of Salisbury admitted the urgency for legislation, but represented that a statement of the policy of Government would be at present premature, pending the report of the Commission of enquiry.

In the House of Commons the new Merchant Shipping Bill passed a second reading.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, 31st JULY.

The Bishop of Breslau is mediating between the Vatican and Berlin.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

PARIS, 30TH JULY.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has left France *en route* to Egypt.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 30TH JULY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	74,000	bales.
Do Amount forwarded.....	3,000	do
Do Week's Sales of Surats....	17,000	do
Do Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do
Do Week's Imports of Cotton..	44,000	do
Do do Surats....	9,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton..	1,013,000	do
Do do Surats....	213,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	100,375	do

In Surats during the week there has been an increased inquiry but freely met.

LONDON, 30TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 9d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s.
40's Mule Twist.....	0s. 11¾d.
3 per cent Consols for account.....	94⅜.
5 per cent French Rente 1872.....	105¾.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 1st August, 3-45 P.M.—Weather clear, Wind W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 50 cents.

CANWAR, 1st August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind S. W. 5. Ther. 84. Bar. 29·96. Fall of rain 30 cents.

MANGALORE, 1st August, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. max. 80, min. 73. WB 79. Bar. 29·82. Fall of rain 1 inch 18 cents.

VINGORLA, 1st August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 5 cents.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 31st JULY, 5-55 A.M.

Mail steamer Venetia, from China, arrived.

THE section of the Rajpootana State Railway between Phalera Junction and Ajmere is open for public traffic from to-day.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

IT is reported in Rangoon that the harvest prospects in the Karen country are excellent, and the long-continued famine is practically at an end.

THE British ship Marian, bound for London, is reported by the *Englishmen* as having got aground on Wednesday night on Makrapati Sands.

CAPTAIN R. B. MCEWEN, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, we are informed, succeeds Captain Pearson, R.A., as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir James Brind.

THERE is to be a fourth Division, according to the *Pioneer*, at the approaching Delhi Camp of Exercise, which Major-General Charles Chamberlain will command.

WE believe that Mr. F. C. Constable, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Public Prosecutor at Kurrachee. We congratulate Mr. Constable upon his appointment, and Kurrachee upon gaining such a valuable addition to its community.

THE *Indian Daily News* publishes the following special telegram from Mandalay, 28th July:—The King has signed an agreement with the Italian Government to construct a railway from the boundary pillar through Yameethin to Mandalay."

CAPTAIN SHAKESPEAR, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Major H. A. Little, proceeded on two years' furlough. Captain Shakespear has recently passed through the Garrison Instruction Course, with very high credit.

WE learn that an engine belonging to the Rajpootana State Railway is to run over the new bridge at Agra on Monday (this) morning for the first time; and that an application has been made to the N. I. Railway for one of their engines also to make the experiment. The testing of the bridge has been postponed till the 15th August.

WE publish elsewhere an opinion recorded officially by the Advocate-General of Bengal on the question whether the pay of a military officer may be stopped in the hands of the Paymaster in execution of process of the Civil Courts. It is said by the *Pioneer* that Mr. Paul's opinion has received the concurrence of the Government of India.

THE crop and weather report of the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 31st July is very favourable. The only districts in which more rain is said to be wanted are Benares, Mirzapoor, and Azamgarh. In all the other districts the reports are that abundant rain has fallen or is falling, and that prospects are good.

LIEUTENANT ROBERTS, of the 81st Regiment, is to be appointed to act as Sub-Inspector in the Army Education Department, vice Sub-Inspector Rice, who lately died at the Kasauli Depot. This is only a temporary appointment, the *Pioneer* tells us, pending the selection of a permanent officer from the list of schoolmasters at home.

THE undermentioned specification of an invention has been filed under section 10 of Act XV. of 1859 in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. "A self-acting machine for drying tea by steam, by Charles William O'Brien Ansell, Engineer, Tukvar Company, Limited, in the District of Darjeeling."

THE *Pioneer* has innocently accepted the position among Indian journals long ago assigned to it by unfriendly critics. In speaking of the failure of the mission to Mandalay, it says of itself: "We shall now dutifully help our masters to wash their dirty linen at home." Long experience ought to have made the *Pioneer* well skilled in such work by this time.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. BROWN, C. B., V. C., will be chief of the Prince of Wales's Indian Staff, which, as far as at present constituted, will consist besides of Major Henderson as Political Officer, of Captain Grant as Quartermaster-General of the Camp, and Major Sartorius. General Brown has probably been selected, the *Pioneer* thinks, because he is as good a sportsman as he is a soldier and genial companion.

WE hear that several Native Chiefs have already commenced making the necessary preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja of Bhurtpore is said to have sent out an agent to Calcutta to make large purchases of clothing materials for his troops, who, it is said, are to be supplied with new uniforms on the occasion, and has also indented for several musical instruments for regimental bands.

A "REVELATION" of some importance to alarmists was made at Haddington, lately, by Lord Elcho, who stated as a positive fact that so near were we to war when the Emperor of Russia went to Berlin, that at that time the Prussian Government had purchased for use what they were now trying to sell. He could say notice had been served on farmers that horses would be required, and on innkeepers that billets would be necessary for troops to be sent to invade France.

THE *Pioneer* has received a private telegram that Mr. Sullivan declined to proceed with his motion in the House of Commons with regard to Baroda affairs. The discussion of this subject has, therefore, been abandoned for the present Session of Parliament, and will probably not be brought forward on any future occasion. It is very surprising that Reuter has neglected to send the press in India a telegram containing information about this motion of Mr. Sullivan's, which has been hourly expected ever since Tuesday last, when the discussion was to have come off.

ALLAHABAD was visited on Thursday evening by one of the heaviest rainfalls it has ever experienced. In the thirteen hours, from 8 P. M. on Thursday to 9 A. M. on Friday, 15·4 inches were registered. Immense damage has been done to the *kutcha* houses in the city. The rain was accompanied by occasional severe gusts of wind which contributed to increase the amount of damage. We (*Pioneer*) have received no particulars as yet of the area over which this very unusual rainfall has occurred. Any doubts about the arrival of the monsoon are, so far as Allahabad is concerned, quite set at rest.

THE Government Cinchona property in Sikkim consists of three millions of red bark trees, of half a million of other sorts, and a nursery stock of about half a million plants. On the whole the speculation is profitable. In the report the remark is made that some experiments were made during the year in taking bark by Mr. McIvor's mossing process, but that it does not promise well. Does Dr. King, however, know that the mossed bark fetches in England 4s. a pound and is called the "finest lot of bark ever placed in the market"? Here is plenty of encouragement to continue the process.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, 29th July, to the *Indian Daily News* states that Mr. Hobhouse introduced the Bill for the improvement of Law Reports at that morning's sitting of the Legislative Council. He explained that the Secretary of State considered the section of the lately passed Act, giving the High Court decisions an extent of authority which they did not now possess, might create embarrassment. He therefore objected to its becoming law. The purpose of the present Bill is, therefore, to re-enact the unobjectionable portion of the late measure. Mr. Arbuthnot obtained leave to introduce the Reformatory Industrial Schools Bill. The Council re-assembles next week. The Viceroy goes to Mushobra for a couple of days at the end of the week.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN, M. Inst. C. E., writes to the *Times* with reference to the statement made by its special correspondent that good docks and landing piers "are yet a desideratum" at Lisbon. Mr. Aitken says that this want is about to be supplied. The Portuguese Government have granted a concession for the construction of these works, and at the commencement of this year he was employed by the concessionaires, and visited Lisbon in order to prepare a design for the proposed docks. When the works are completed Lisbon will possess an embankment and roadway 80 feet wide and five miles long in front of the town, and extensive docks and a tidal basin such as are required to work the trade of a harbour of the magnitude and increasing importance of Lisbon.

WE used to think, says the Calcutta *Statesman*, that the *Pioneer's* familiar Asmodeus, occasionally drew upon his imagination for his facts; but we now discover that he prefers to draw upon the *World* and *Vanity Fair*. In his last epistle he states that a lady friend of his, Mrs. Golightly, told him at Hurlingham "that nothing would have made *her* ride outside a railway carriage; and from what I know of her I do not think anything would." She also said "It is right that man should be punished, for you are always doing such dreadful things." In *Vanity Fair* of the 26th ultimo "Ruffler" remarks: "Mrs. Marawder says she would like to see the man who could make her travel five miles outside a railway carriage—and so should I." "I hate men, Mr. Ruffler," Lady Millefleurs said; "they do such dreadful things, and then *pretend they didn't.*"

WE read in the Lahore paper that Mr. G. Smyth, Assistant Commissioner, on Tuesday decided a case which caused a good deal of excitement amongst both the European and native communities of Lahore. This excitement proceeded from the fact that the accused was a man named Meera Bux, the Munshi of a barrister at Lahore, and the complainant a Mr. Johnstone, an assistant apothecary attached to the Royal Scots at Mecan Meer, who charged the accused with having committed an offence punishable under sec. 498, Indian Penal Code. The police also charged the accused with having abducted Mrs. Johnstone and her sister Mrs. Collins; but the Court considered this charge was not made out, and convicted him under sec. 498, I. P. C. The sentence was one year's rigorous imprisonment. Messrs. Spitta and Rivaz, barristers-at-law, and Mr. J. B. Mulline, pleader, Chief Court, were for the defence. An appeal has been filed against the conviction, and in the *interim* the man has been released on bail. The appeal is to be heard on the 2nd proximo by Colonel Young.

THE *Englishman*:—Circumstances have come to our knowledge which seem to show that the late wholesale substitution of native for European guards and drivers on the Eastern India Railway has been carried out in some cases with little more regard for the wishes of the natives themselves than of those whom they supplanted; that pressure, in fact, was occasionally found necessary to get the former to take posts for which they felt themselves unqualified. A few days since, on the arrival of one of the down trains at Kanuah, the native guard, who had previously been a clerk in the Company's employ, was found fast asleep. A departmental enquiry having shown that there was no excuse for the man's conduct, it was resolved to prosecute him, when he produced evidence to show that he had protested against being required to assume the duties of guard in the first instance, and that he had consented only on being threatened with dismissal from the Company's employ unless he complied. Under the circumstances, it was prudently determined to abstain from prosecuting; and the man was merely dismissed.

THE end of much ado about nothing, as it now turns out to be, is told by the *Pioneer* in the following paragraph from that paper:—Mr. Howey, of the 3rd Buffs, has accepted the apology tendered by the Nepaulese Colonel for having assaulted him on the railway platform at Howrah. The now memorable occurrence has given rise to an amount of official correspondence greatly disproportioned to its merits, and furnished the pretext for more than one mischievous invention with regard to the action of the Viceroy in connection with it. The correctness of the following brief statement is, we are assured, agreed to by every one concerned, and it seems to us to epitomize all that need wisely or usefully ever have been said on the matter at all:—

"No written assurance whatever was given by the British officer referred to through the Adjutant-General; but the Nepaulese officer, on becoming aware from a communication from the Adjutant-General and the Government, that the British officer did not intentionally push against him, or know who he was, expressed his regret that he misunderstood the action of the British officer, and tendered an apology, which the latter has accepted, and expressed his regret that the unpleasant affair had occurred. No blame has been imputed to the British officer by the authorities."

THE Russian papers publish a circular addressed a few weeks ago by the Minister of Education to the chief educational authorities, urging them to suppress a Socialist agitation. It states that the Revolutionists are attempting to seduce children, youths, and uneducated people, and that some parents, as has been shown by a judicial inquiry, have imparted such doctrines to their offspring. This fact he says, proves the shallowness and ignorance of a certain section of society, and confirms his conviction that in many cases the family is not the mainstay of the school, but itself requires to be educated by it, a state of things unknown in other European states. Teachers ought, therefore, to make up for the deficiencies of parents, and should show the elder and more intelligent scholars that these persons are propagating delusions, do not shrink even from robbery and murder, and are bent on making tools of them. Truth, he adds, does not fear the light, and he sees no reason for concealing this deplorable attack on society, but wishes teachers to counteract such doctrines, to be warned of it in order that they may train their families to be useful citizens.

IT is stated by the *Madras Athenæum* that the Madras Government have, at the instance of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, addressed the Bombay Government suggesting for consideration the establishment of a cordial understanding in respect to *through* traffic between the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways. At present, owing to the very high rates chargeable by the two former railways, on certain articles—piece goods and twist, for instance—a good deal of traffic which might be diverted to the Railways by the introduction of a low through rate is carried by steamers between the two Presidency towns. With the view of fostering this traffic the Madras Company in May last proposed to the Great Indian Peninsula Company a rate of 11 pies per ton per mile, to be divided between the two Companies by mileage; but the latter Company would not agree to a division by mileage, but offered to reduce their mileage rate to 12·44 pies, if the Madras Company would reduce their rates to 9 pies per ton. As the Madras Company could not possibly agree to this condition, the Local Government have been asked to lay the subject before the Government of Bombay with a view to the adoption of some fixed principle in cases of this description.

BOMBAY.

THE *India Portugueza* says that Mr. Campbell, (who is the agent of a well known firm) lately arrived from England at Goa, *via* Carwar, and that he has made propositions to the Local Government for the construction of a Railway between Goa and several up country stations.

A FALSE RUMOUR.—For some days past, some evil-minded persons circulated a false rumour in Bombay to the effect that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who was then at Poona, had became insane. We may state that Sir Jamsetjee returned to Bombay on Saturday, as hale and hearty as ever.

"JORNAL DE POVO" is the name of a new weekly publication in English and Portuguese, which has just appeared. The editor is Mr. Couto. The paper appears to be got up as an advocate of the interests of the Portuguese residents of Bombay, and will no doubt meet with a cordial welcome as such by the editor's compatriots.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—RAMA KASSAW was charged on Saturday last, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with having had in his possession an umbrella, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The prisoner could give no satisfactory account of the manner in which he obtained the umbrella, and being a reputed thief, was sent to jail for six weeks.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS.—Ramjan Cassum was on Saturday last charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with having on the previous day assaulted Narayen Babajee. It appears that the parties had some words together, whereupon the alleged assault was committed. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 15, and in default of payment, directed him to be sent to jail for one month.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL.—Sulliman Jumull was, on Saturday last, charged before Mr. W. Webb, with having attempted to steal from the person of Antone D'Silva. The complainant said that while he was standing in the Crawford Market, the prisoner came up to him and gave him a push, endeavouring at the same time to put his hand in his pocket. His Worship convicted the prisoner, and finding that he was an old offender, directed him to receive twelve stripes.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—Keroba Sulloo was fined Rs. 15 by Mr. W. Webb on Saturday last, for having deposited a quantity of building materials on the Esplanade Road. The defendant called a witness who said that the materials were only deposited temporarily, and were removed as quickly as possible by labourers employed for the purpose, except on the Municipal Inspector, however, showed that the materials were not removed within a reasonable time; and his Worship accordingly found the accused guilty of the offence with which he was charged and fined him as above.

ASSAULT.—Atmaram Appa and four others who were all described as servants, were charged on Saturday last, before Mr. W. Webb, with having assaulted Cassee, woman, and Bhickoo Daroo, her husband. The prosecutrix said that the first prisoner went to her house on the previous day and began to abuse her; while he was so doing, the others went into the house and No. 2 then struck her. The prosecutor having corroborated her was assaulted by the prisoners. The charge having been fully proved, his Worship fined the prisoner in the mitigated penalty of one rupee each, the assaults not being of a serious nature.

NATIVE ENTERPRIZE.—A Hindoo named Wittoo Abba appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, under the following circumstances. Being rather short of ready money, he determined on becoming a "boxwalla," and with this object in view, obtained a quantity of brass "jewellery," which being of but small intrinsic value, he endeavoured to supply the deficiency by declaring them to be gold. A clerk in the Secretariat named Dominge Francis Coutadee, coming forward as a purchaser, discovered the real value of the supposed jewellery, and objecting to the prisoner's style of business, had him arrested on a charge of cheating. His Worship being satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, rewarded his ingenuity with six months' hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—On Saturday at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, Mr. Inverarity appeared on behalf of Manajee Dhurrumsey, in the matter of the Queen against Ramdas Samuldas, in which an application was made on Saturday last to have the proceedings trasferred from the Police Court to the High Court. Mr. Inverarity said he understood that the Magistrate was not going to appear. A letter had been written to Messrs. Masserfarus and Skipsey, the attornies Nursoo Jaitram, the prosecutor, and a reply had been received stating that they were under the impression that the Magistrate would appear either in person or through the Government solicitor. He (Mr. Inverarity) therefore asked that the matter should stand over till Saturday next, and should then come on for hearing on its merits. The application was granted.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The annual distribution of scholarships and prizes of work-boxes and books to the girls attending the schools of the Zoroastrian Girls' Schools Association took place on Saturday last at the premises of the Fort School, Cowasjee Patell Street. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell was in the chair and there was a fair attendance of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, honorary superintendent of the schools, read the report of the school committee, after which some of the prize girls read essays, written in Guzerates on subjects prescribed at the annual examinations held for scholarships and the Lady Frere and other prizes. Several of the girls then sang in chorus. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina examined girls of the upper classes in reading and general knowledge, and the answers of the children, considering their ages, were deemed to be very satisfactory. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of prizes by the chairman. There are at present three schools under the management of the school committee—one in the Fort, one at Chandanwady, and one at Mazagon—attended by upwards of 350 girls. Hitherto the teachers were men; but since the beginning of this year they have been displaced by female teachers, to the great advantage of all the schools.

CHANGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—It is said that Mr. B. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, intends to issue a circular shortly, to inform all the Deputy Educational Inspectors that they will only retain their present posts for three years, and that they will then be removed to another of the Presidency Districts. In future the Deputy Inspectors will be changed every third year.—*Deccan Herald.*

CHOLERA AT NASSICK.—We are sorry to learn that cholera of a virulent type has again broken out in the Nassick Collectorate, and that Rao Saheb Wasoodewrao, pleader of the District Court of Nassick, fell a victim to the dreadful scourge on Tuesday of last week. Stringent measures have been adopted by the ever watchful authorities of Nassick, and we hope soon to report that the dire disease has again disappeared.—*Id.*

RETIREMENT OF A MERITORIOUS POLICE OFFICER.—We hear that Khan Saheb Mahomed Khan Deheliv, First Grade Inspector of Police, Tanna District, who arrived in Poona last week on one month's sick leave, has applied for another month's extension of leave, and that he wishes to send in his resignation and retire on a pension. Khan Saheb has faithfully served Government for more than 30 years, and has received the title of Khan Saheb from the Government of India as an acknowledgment of his long and faithful services in the Judicial Department. The Government of Bombay also acknowledged these services by presenting him with a beautiful shawl, and an English made sword with a Khan Saheb's name engraven upon it. Khan Saheb rendered valuable service to the Government of Bombay in settling the disturbances which occurred in 1869 in the territory of His Highness Nawab Yacoob Khan of Jinjeera.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA Ins. Cts.
July 31st, Saturday.....	0 24	0 10	0 37	
"	0 24	0 10	0 37	
Previously Registered	29 39	33 77	42 43	
Total fall up to date.	29 63	33 87	42 80	
Rainfall last year to 3rd Aug	62 94	61 94	70 2	

THE "TOWERS OF SILENCE" SUIT.

THE hearing of the case was resumed on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court. Mr. Purcell, with Messrs. Lang and Hart, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others; and the Hon. Mr. Scoble, with Messrs. Latham and Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, appeared for the defendants, Coorjee Pranjee and others. This was the seventh day of the hearing of the case. Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, two of the trustees of the funds of the Parsee Punchayet, were present in Court during the hearing.

Mr. Hart put in the probate of the will of the late Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, dated 10th July 1843; and recalled

Dadabhoy Cowasjee who, on his former oath, said he had in his hand a file of the *Bombay Summachar*, and he turned to the paper of the 27th March 1845, in which there was an advertisement of the contemplated sale of land on Malabar Hill by Jurbaee, plot No. 3.

The Advocate-General objected to the advertisement being put in until it was connected with Jurbaee.

Mr. Purcell said the deed dated 18th March 1845 had been already put in, and had a direct connection with the land.

His Lordship said it was a notice to the public that Jurbaee had contracted to sell the hill to the Parsee Punchayet, and that it was therefore admissible. The land was stated to be situated in the rear of the Towers of Silence.

Eduljee Bomonjee, examined by Mr. Hart, said he was chief clerk in the office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, and was formerly in the office of Messrs. Arratoon and Walker, solicitors. Dadabhoy Meriarjee was a clerk in the office, but was now dead. Mr. Walker had left this country, and witness believed he was dead. Witness recognised the signatures of Dadabhoy and Mr. Walker to an indemnity bond, dated 27th October 1845, executed by Jurbaee to the Parsee Punchayet in respect of the land on Malabar Hill, plot No. 3.

Muncherjee Framjee Sett, examined by Mr. Purcell, said he was 74 or 75 years of age and lived on the proceeds of his property. Witness knew one Dossabhoy Cooverjee and his brother Eduljee Cooverjee. Witness remembered making an award under which he awarded to Cooverjee, Dossabhoy Cooverjee's son, Rs. 6,100 for land situated on Malabar Hill near the Towers of Silence. (The award was put in.) Witness remembered a subscription being got up in 1838 for building a new Tower of Silence. Witness and his family subscribed Rs. 500 to the fund. (Recognises the entry in the subscription book.) The heading of the subscription list was in the handwriting of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, as also a letter pinned on to the subscription list. The Rs. 500 were paid by witness. He knew the lands in dispute. The Municipal burning ground once belonged to witness's paternal grandfather, Sorabjee Manockjee. Land belonging to Cooverjee Dossabhoy adjoined witness's land on the east. The land of Hormusjee Bomonjee also adjoined witness's land. Witness recognised a deed of partition executed in his family. In 1840 witness's land, that of the Municipal burning ground, passed into the hands of Hormusjee Bomonjee.

Witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Scoble. One more witness, Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Shroff, was called; and the case was then adjourned until to-day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th inst.

Read minutes of members of the Finance Committee on the subject of the remission of wharfage fees on passengers baggage.

The Committee are agreed in recommending that in the existing financial position of the Trust, no alteration in those fees should be made in the meantime.

RESOLUTION.—The Trustees concur in the recommendation of the Committee.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 27th July, recommending, with reference to the Trustees' Resolution No. 114, that the substitution of corrugated iron for trellis work in the upper portion of the divisions of the iron market godowns be postponed. He states that it will only cost Rs. 5,300 to build up the walls with brick in place of Rs. 2,898 if corrugated iron be used, and that building a brick wall will tend to lower the rate of insurance on goods stored in the godowns.

RESOLUTION.—The substitution of brick walls for corrugated iron at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,300 is sanctioned and the necessary alteration should be made in the supplemental Budget approved of by Trustees' Resolution No. 151.

The Budget should thereafter be submitted for the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Superintendent of Marine, dated 29th July, forwarding copy of telegram received by him from Government. It is as follows:—"Government of India wish engagement of Dromedary to cease from the end of this month. Act accordingly and report steps taken." The Superintendent of Marine proposes to hand over the tug to the Chief Engineer on 31st instant.

RESOLUTION.—The steamer should be taken over by the Chief Engineer, and the Superintendent of Marine should be informed that claims for hire until end of September will be sent in hereafter.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 29th July, forwarding copy of correspondence with the Executive Engineer, Municipality, with reference to the conditions imposed by the former before approving of the Municipal Engineer's plan for inserting a 6 inches pipe through the Carnac Basin wall for the purpose of providing water for the night soil depot. These conditions are:—

1. That Municipality only to draw water therefrom during the pleasure of the Port Trustees.

2. All connection with the water to be cut off, and the hole in the wall blocked up on one month's notice being given to the Municipality by the Trustees.

The Chief Engineer states that the terms are similar to those imposed upon press companies and others for like privileges, and that it is desirable that the existing control, which is a check on waste, have over the bunders, should be maintained unimpaired.

By desire of the Municipal Commissioner the Executive Engineer points out that when the scheme for pumping of the night-soil was approved by the Trustees, no intimation was given that any conditions would be imposed, and that it is hard, now that the work is far advanced, to attach such conditions. He asks that any reasons which exist for imposing these conditions may be stated.

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the Chief Engineer's letter should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, with an intimation that the Trustees agree with the reasons therein given for imposing the conditions referred to, and that the Trustees desire that these conditions be strictly adhered to.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Report of the Directors for the past year:—

"The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Proprietors a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th ultimo, together with an abstract of the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1875. These statements show that the net profits for the year amount to Rs. 4,58,431-10-10, which, added to the balance of Rs. 24,129-13-1 brought forward from the previous year, make a total of Rs. 492,561-7-11 available for distribution. Out of this sum Rs. 3,93,750 have been applied in payment of two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of six and eight per cent. per annum respectively—Rs. 50,000 have been added to the 'Reserve Fund,' raising that account to Rs. 4,50,000, —and Rs. 36,260-12-5 have been carried forward to next year's account. The Directors consider these results, which have been arrived at after providing for Mr. McIver's gratuity of Rs. 30,000 and for transfers of Rs. 18,581-7-7, to cover outstanding bad and doubtful debts, satisfactory, and of good promise for the future. During the first six months of the year under review, trade was not active, and during the past six months, the state of matters among the Mercantile community has necessitated the exercise of considerable caution. The 'Special Reserve Fund' which stood at the last Annual Report at Rs. 2,04,540-7-3, was transferred on 31st December last, together with Rs. 12,550-11-6 from the profits of that half-year, to a separate heading in the Bank books entitled 'Doubtful Bill Account.' As the outstandings have now been so much reduced, it has not been considered necessary to make special reference to this account any longer in the Bank's weekly statement. The proposal contained in the Director's last Report to confer a pension of £500 per annum on Mr. John McIver, late Secretary and Treasurer, was commuted into payment of a gratuity of Rs. 30,000, by a Resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Proprietors. The amount has been charged against the profits of the past and previous half years to two sums of Rs. 15,000 each. Application for the appointment of Secretary and Treasurer, in succession to Mr. McIver, were invited in due course, and Mr. T. E Franck, who had held the office of Deputy Secretary for many years, was selected by the Directors to fill the vacancy. No comt munication has yet been received from Governmen with reference to a new Agreement, and the Treasury business committee is to be conducted on the same terms as heretofore, subject to three months' notice on either side."

MILITARY OFFICERS' PAY.

Opinion of the Advocate-General of Bengal on the question whether a military officer's pay may be attached by civil process.

The 90th Section of the Mutiny Act, amongst other things, provides as follows:—"That it shall be competent for any Civil Court, upon finding or awarding any debt or damage, either to award execution thereof generally, or to direct specially that the whole or any part thereof be stopped and paid over to the plaintiff out of any part not exceeding one-half of any pay or allowance or out of any or their public money which may be coming to the defendant in the current or any future month or months, or to direct the same to be so paid by instalments." Under this Section an order may be made by a Civil Court directing the regimental paymaster to stop any portion of a military officer's pay or allowance, not exceeding one-half coming to him, &c. As the pay mentioned in the case referred to me was passed on the first of the month, and not issued or drawn out, I consider such pay to be pay coming to the military officer (defendant in the civil suit) in the current month, and consequently the half or other portion of it not exceeding one-half directed by an order of the Civil Court dated the second of the month may be stopped. The regimental paymaster should be careful to see that the attachment is not one under the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, but a direction to him in the terms of Section 99 of the Mutiny Act; and I think that as a precautionary measure, whenever the regimental paymaster makes any deduction from an officer's salary under an order of a Civil Court passed in pursuance of Section 90th Section of the Mutiny Act he should report the same to the Judge of the Civil Court issuing the order.

8th May 1875. (SD.) G. C. PAUL.

CALCUTTA IN 1811.*

IN this poem published in London in 1811 two speakers are introduced, discussing subjects familiarly propounded, after the manner of the Latin Satirists, in two dialogues. This form was adopted, says the author, "as it afforded the best opportunity of compassing, in a desultory manner, a variety of unconnected topics, which the order and arrangement of more formal composition would have associated with difficulty." Of the interlocutors, one (B) is exhibited as a youth recently from England, and destined for the Civil Service, who is in his *griffinage*, full of extravagant but disappointed hopes, and fond of pleasure; the other (A) is an individual who has become habituated to the manners and climate of India by long residence there; he feels, nevertheless, an anxiety to return to his father-land. On being reproached by the latter with "viewing subjects with distempered eyes," and "laying a burthening stress on paltry evils," the griffin breaks out thus:

Curse on the ship in evil hour that bore
My jolted frame to India's burning shore!
An inauspicious hour, from which I date
The bitter torments of a wretched fate:
Deluded, listening to the tales they told,
Lands rich in mines, and rivers streaming gold;
Whence twelve short years, in Luxury's lap beguiled,
Would bear me homeward, Fortune's favorite child.
To pass my days in some secure retreat,
Or grace the mazes of St. James's Street.
Even then, in fancy drawn with rays or roans,
I seized the reins, and rattled o'er the stones;
While, dressed in Sunday trim, the tradesmen's wives
Exclaimed: "sweet gentleman, how well he drives!"
Or pleased amid Arcadian bowers I stood,
Where fancy waved around the tempting wood:
A mansion too, some classic artist's pride,
Rose on the banks of a meandering tide,
A well known spot, where endless feasts invite
The neighbouring Squire to hospitable rite.
Oh! fond delusion! prospects turned in vain,
The rude creation of a thoughtless brain!
A visionary image, formed to shun
The melting gaze of India's fervid sun!
Now, sad reverse! the rich delusion flies,
House, park, and carriage, vanish from my eyes!
Condemned, alas! twelve tedious years to burn,
Nor dare the vast expenses of return,
When all the savings of attentive care
Would scarcely buy a cabin eight feet square;
Content in England with a single room,
And solitary nag without a groom.
Alas! twice ten revolving years, or more,
Must Prudence guide the helm and swell the store,
Not one Rupee in useless frolic spend,
And steady interest at eight per cent.,
Ere, scorched and fried, from India's shores I fly,
And taste the sweetness of my native sky:
Then, recompense of past laborious days,
A snug estate might solace life's decays.
Yet, sh! what spot reflection can exclude,
Or soothe the sad emotions that intrude?
Who then remains of all the numerous band
That called me "friend," and grasped the willing hand?
Perhaps in pensive silence I may tread
The honored turf where rests a parent's head,
Recalling to my mind, with many a sigh,
The tender fond embrace, the last good-bye,
Affection's warmest wishes as I sailed.
The eye that uttered and the tongue that failed.

His friend reminds him that eminence must be attained by study and application, "housed up all day with a Moonshee at his side." The other replies:

Sad mortifying thought, that steals away
The fairest prospects of a future day!
For late, as eager to employ my time,
And learn the hated language of the clime,
With studious toil to well-brushed books applied,
I scorned the task, and cast the page aside:
And shall I then the hapless toil repeat,
While Hadley's works lie sprawling at my feet?
Shall jargonists repeat the riding score,
Or dreams of Gilchrist, prostrate on the floor?
Avaunt ye Lexicons, and essays sage!
For visiting and fun my thoughts engage:
Long is the list of those whose spacious hall
Ne'er saw me at a dinner or a ball;
Of those who, pleased th' attentive card to see,
Whould hope "the honor of my company."
Delicious thought! with nods and simpers blest,
And gracious smiles that penetrate the breast,
Perhaps at evening, with importance big,
The Course might see me grinning in my gig;
E'en senior merchants, flocking down to meet
The fair arrivals by an English fleet,
Might view me fill the honorable place,
And gape unpitied at the stranger's face.
* * * * * * *
Alas! the service is not what it was!
How much degenrate from those golden days,
When money rained a thousand different ways,
When hands and pockets wisely understood
No rule of guidance but their master's good:
Ere yet we ventured honesty to sham,
And drew our profit from the low salaam;
Thought it no fault, whatever were the drift,
To take a handsome nuzza as a gift
Now rules and scruples all our prospects blast,
Touch but the money, and you lose your caste.

His friend recommends temperance, economy, and the saving system; the other exclaims:

What say you then? Must Britons feed on rice
Live in mud walls, drink water, and count pice?
Must we all comforts dastardly refuse,
And learn the paltry art of saving from Hindus?
And all for what? Oh, patriot's pretence!
A mutton-chop in England twelve years hence!
Or crawling home starved skeletons and bones,
To stop our mouths and terminate our groans,
Of England's joys impatient to partake,
Crown our long years of famine with beef-steak!

A.—Nor yet so far—I hate the vile extreme;
A miser's praise shall never be my theme!
Steer the right course; despise a niggard care,
Nor vainly search for retirement's lair,
Who loves the skin-flint, who curtails his sleep,
And frets his life to make a purchase cheep;
Ne'er yields the figured cash without a sigh,
But prizes damaged bargains to the sky;
The bustling auction eagerly attends,
Saves his own purse, but poisons all his friends?
Is there no medium common sense can show
'Twixt an extravagance and sordid woe?
Why vainly chase a bubble and a shade,
And yield thy very comfort to parade?
Oh bliss supreme! oh enviable lot!
When glows the breeze intolerably hot,
To keep four turbanned idlers by your chair,
Merely to cool a cheroot, or have over the bunders,
Indulge their hankerings for a silver fork,
And curse your Christian appetite for pork.

The unhappy *griff*, oppressed with the weight

GULLIVER IN NEW GUINEA.*

It needs no ordinary traveller in these days to eclipse the exploits of his contemporaries. The travels of Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, of the Messrs. Forest, Mr. M'Gahan or Mr. Ney Elias, not to mention those of the illustrious Germans who have distinguished themselves in extending the boundaries of geographical knowledge, have involved the exercise of such wonderful courage and endurance as might well daunt most men who should attempt to even rival them. But it will speedily appear that the author of the book before us is not an ordinary traveller in any sense of the word. Captain J. A. Lawson, indeed, may fairly lay claim to a position as unique as would be accorded to the hero of any Jules Verne's marvellous narratives, were he suddenly to rise up in the flesh at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

Captain Lawson had made up his mind, he tells us, to examine the interior of the great island of New Guinea in 1871; and, as only a narrow fringe of the coast-line had previously been explored, it must be admitted that he had a fair field open before him. He accordingly started from Sydney for New Guinea at four o'clock in the morning of May 25, 1872. He had taken his passage in a brig of 220 tons, called the Nautilus, which, though a vessel of considerable size for that business, no one engaged in the South Sea Island trade has ever yet heard of. The captain's name, "Dobbs," is also unknown, notwithstanding that he is said to have traded with New Guinea for "several years." The Nautilus, however, on June 22, contrived to anchor in a bay on the southern coast of New Guinea, which no previous or subsequent voyager has been able to find out, though the coast has lately been carefully mapped again by officers of the Royal Navy. On June 24, he landed at a place called Houtree, the locality of which appears to be equally undiscoverable by other investigators; but which, according to his own scientific calculation, is six miles out at sea. In this way did Captain Lawson's wanderings in new Guinea commence on the 24th of February, 1873, he returned to Houtree where, by a special interposition of Providence in his favour, he again found a complete fleet of Chinese junks and Malay proas lying in the bay no one else ever having seen either a single junk on a single proa within hundreds of miles of this part of Torres Straits. The Chinese junk which he chose to carry him away was even a more remarkable craft than that which had brought him thither. The crew on the voyage subsisted to a great extent upon cockroaches. Thus did Captain Lawson's acquaintance with new Guinea terminate. A journey so begun and so ended could scarcely be destitute of some very striking incidents during the intervening period; and, in fact, most wonderful adventures befell the author during those arduous eight months. A well-known anecdote of Turner tells us how, on one occasion, when the famous painter was sketching the Thames and lavished colour on the landscape, a friend who was looking over his shoulder said, "I can't see anything of that." "So much the worse for you," growled Turner. A painter's licence in the matter of colour is, we suppose, admissible; but it is certainly hard upon Captain Moresby, Mr. Wallace, and the Russian traveller, who was in New Guinea eighteen months, that they were never able to see anything of the deer, buffaloes monkeys, tigers, and other game encountered by Captain Lawson at every step of of his march. A few species of marsupials and some wild pigs are but a beggarly array of mammals to set against the number of animals of all kinds with which our author peoples his forests. Rice and roast monkey would, at any rate, have afforded a pleasing variety in the cuisine of the Basilisk during the cruise of that vessel; but Captain Moresby declares that, though his parties went at least twenty miles inland on some occasions, no trace of monkeys could they ever discover.

The village of Houtree, from which the explorer set out on his hazardous enterprise, contained only 263 inhabitants, but one of those 263 was such an extraordinary being that he counted for many This was Aboo, a dwarf of about four feet three inches, with a most revolting visage. Although fifty years old—a considerable age in a climate like that of New Guinea—and of such diminutive stature, he could lift with ease 400 or 500 lb.—and, a quarter of a ton—at a push. Moreover, he had the gift of tongues to a degree most unusual in a native Besides being acquainted with English and possessing a smattering of French, Dutch, and Portuguese, he was much at home in several dialects of the Malayan. This paragon of Papuans was at once hired as a guide, at the rate of 12 dollars a month. The rest of the party was made up of another Papuan, two Australian natives, and "a Lascar named Toolo." It may be remarked in passing that the Papuans are described as "very repulsive-looking men, having coarse and ugly features, exceedingly short, squat bodies, black matted and dirty hair, and a lithe, monkeyish manner"—something like Terra del Fuegians, in fact. To other travellers they looked quite different.

On starting, the travellers soon found themselves in the heart of a dense forest. They had with them a miscellaneous assortment of articles, among them "some pickles and preserves" and certain bottles of brandy which, like Houdin's hat, never failed to give forth of their abundance, though drams so served out with tolerable frequency. Notwithstanding the weight of these packages and of the haversacks which each man carried on his shoulders, to say nothing of the double barrelled rifle, fowling-piece, six chambered pistol, and cutlass, borne by the leader himself, they pushed along at a good round pace; so much so that in six day's march they arrived at the foot of three mountains, 10,672, 12,580 and 12,945 feet high respectively, but at such a distance from Houtree that they have never yet been descried from the coast. The tall grass, towering five and six feet above their heads, proved a very trifling obstacle to these active pedestrians, though at first blush it would have appeared that such pasture might have given somewhat trouble-some to little Aboo at least. They had even time on the way to notice some "big trees"—very big trees. One, resembling an elm, was 337 feet high and more than 84 feet round the trunk. The animals of the country are worthy of these trees. Never since the days of Noah has a more various selection of birds and beasts been brought together in one locality. From tigers and elk down to hares, and from ostriches or emus, "whichever the reader chooses to call them," to quails and pheasants, there is a complete menagerie in the interior of New Guinea. But of all the strange creatures which Captain Lawson describes, preserve us from the New Guinea scorpions! Not only are they of a size previously unheard of, varying from ten to thirteen inches in length, but their sting is certain death, in which respect they differ from the rest of their species. The deadly nature of the reptile is illustrated by the misfortune which befell a native Papuan encountered in the forest. This man who, strange to say, was wearing a pair of "linen breeches" inadvertently sat down upon a scorpion, which punctured him in the thick part of the thigh. Captain Lawson cut out the affected part, and administered ammonia externally and internally, but in about an hour and a half from the time he was stung "he was a corrupting corpse, and his comrades buried him under the tree where he died." A little father on Captain Lawson discovered a vast lake which the Papuans themselves were quite ignorant of. This lake was as prolific in fish as the surrounding country in game. Some of these fish were twelve feet in length. Any epicurean traveller who may be tempted to visit the country will be glad to hear that the eels are delicious. The carp, as in other parts of the world, are a mere vehicle for sauce. After being pursued through the forest by a troop of monkeys, one of whom, "with all the gravity of a human being,' deliberately spat down at our author, while his fellows pelted him, and his followers with nuts and more unsavoury missiles for three hours, until he became "quite sore," Captain Lawson next had what he terms a duel with a buffalo bull. He took a bad shot at this particular beast, the bull rushing after him as he ran away, gave him "a terrible shock in the rear," and sent him "spinning through the air." The remainder of the story Captain Lawson shall tell for himself:—"Before I had time to collect myself and attempt to rise I felt his feverishly hot breath puffing on my face. He tried hard to gore me, and several times rammed his head with tremendous impulse, but by moving my body quickly to either side I contrived to escape the blows." This was very clever of Captain Lawson. His skill in wriggling when all the breath had been knocked out of his body preserved him for a yet greater feat. This was an encounter with a New Guinea tiger, measuring seven feet three inches from tip to tip of tail, and a half. This stupendous brute got the traveller fairly "into his clutches;" but again was Captain Lawson equal to the occasion, for, drawing a long dagger knife from his waist-belt, he drove it up to the hilt in the creature's side, and "with great relief of mind extricated himself from under the carcase." At a later period he was fortunate enough to shoot another of these tigers, which measured seven inches more along the spine than the one he had so happily disposed of before. These enormous specimens of the tiger species were skinned by Aboo, and Captain Lawson has been challenged to produce the one which he preserved and brought home.

A man who had seen the biggest trees and killed the biggest tiger was not likely to come away from Papua without ascending the biggest mountain in the world. This discovery and ascent, which were almost simultaneous, took place between the fight with the buffalo and the battle with the tiger, and afforded, no doubt, an agreeable variety to those encounters. Mount Hercules, so named by its discoverer, was found to be 32,783 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain, by far the highest on the globe, did Captain Lawson climb; and not only so, but he did it at more than twice the pace that has ever been attained by the most skilful climbers of the Alpine Club on such well-beaten ground as Mont Blanc. In this excursion he went to a height 4,500 feet in excess of any that has ever yet been trodden by man, and only turned back when he found himself at an elevation greater than that at which the French aeronauts died from asphyxiation the other day in their balloon. This was 25,314 feet. The ascent and descent were accomplished in an ordinary long day's work. The mountaineer and his companion, the small but indomitable Aboo, arrived at their camp about half-past seven in the evening "thoroughly beat." A few volcanoes were also seen, and one in eruption was ascended.

After this ascent of Mount Hercules, the account of Danang, the second Papuan, being carried away from the camp-fire by a moollah and deposited at some distance without material injury, much as a pointer would lay down a patridge, is rather an anti-climax. Still, when a tiger does such things with a sleeping man, it is as well it should be known. The Papuan so far retained his presence of mind under the trying circumstances that while in the tiger's mouth he contrived "coilently to punish the creature with his right fist;" this unexpected assault so confused the savage beast that he acted as above stated. But we must hurry on. Captain Lawson discovered, besides Mount Hercules and other unknown mountains the River Royal, a magnificent steam which, after contracting to a width of 300 yards, tumbles over a precipice 179 feet deep. In the course of an hour's walk along the banks he counted no fewer than 314 crocodiles; which is a good many crocodiles. He also saw a marvellous old monkey poke out the eye of a crocodile with "a long thin stick in his hand" most artfully, preserving the while great "gravity of demeanour." Down the River Royal the party, reduced by the suicide of the Lascar to five, made their way in a canoe with a Papuan chief. On arriving at this chief's village Captain Lawson's further progress was stopped by a fight with the natives, who killed one of the Papuans and one of the Australians, but not without serious loss to themselves. The escape of the survivors, Captain Lawson, Aboo, and billy the Australian, in a canoe, chased by the Papuans, who were armed with guns and pistols, outdoes the famous scene in the "Last of the Mohicans." Hawkeye and Chingachgook would have been the first to confess their inferiority to Lawson and Aboo. In the melee and fight the party were unfortunately deprived of nearly everything they possessed. Luckily, however, Captain Lawson's journal was preserved, and that must have compensated him for all else. Having in their flight reached a point which is presumed to be about thirty miles from the north-east coast, they commenced their return. This involved even more terrible fatigues and dangers than their outward journey, but the extraordinary number of wild animals and game of all kinds never permitted them to starve, the ammunition having been husbanded in the most skilful manner. At any rate, they found their way back to Houtree, being greatly assisted on their course by that now familiar landmark Mount Hercules.

Though Captain Lawson tells us many things, there are some others of which he is unnecessarily silent. He has omitted to give any account of the pile-dwellings, the cannibalism, and other peculiarities of the Papuans, for instance. A scientific expedition has been fitted out by Mr. William Sharpe Macleay—a gentleman well known to most Englishmen who have visited Sydney—which will, we hope, give us fresh information on such points as these, and at the same time supplement and confirm Captain Lawsons discoveries. And we dare say Captain Lawson hopes so too.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE ALLEGED DEGENERACY OF THE ENGLISH FACTORY POPULATION.

(*Manchester Evening News*, July 5.)

Is our factory population degenerating? Is it true that, notwithstanding all the good which has been done by legislation and voluntary action, the process of improvement through which the rest of the race is passing is reversed in the case of the people employed in the Lancashire staple trades? There are the questions which will occur to every one who reads the interesting and rather startling evidence given on Saturday before the Royal Commission now sitting at Manchester by Dr. Fergueson, who is certifying surgeon at Bolton under the Factory Acts. For fourteen years Dr. Fergusson has held a position which certainly qualifies him to speak with authority on the subject, and for a period of time considerably longer he says he has directed his attention to the condition of the industrial population. The result of his observations is conveyed in his statement that for many years, and especially during the last fourteen, the population engaged in factories and kindred employment has been undergoing a steady degeneration. If we first examine the facts from which he has gathered this conclusion, we shall be the better able to estimate how far his opinion is justified, and then how far the causes which he assigns are likely to account for such a disagreeable sympton, so opposed to what we have been all regarding as a continuous social progress. At first, Dr. Fergusen used to pass children only when their physical appearance was such as to lead him to believe that they had attained the statutory age of thirteen; but on finding that he was interpreting the Act far too stringently, for it does not take into account physical appearance as a test of age, he permitted children to pass though they were feeble in physical condition, on production of a baptismal or registration certificate. In cases where a child was in his judgment physically feeble, he noted its weight at the time of passing and its physical condition generally. Six months afterwards, when he met with the same child, he found that it had often not only not increased in weight a single ounce, but in some instances, it had actually decreased, "shewing," says Dr. Fergusson, "in my judgment conclusively, that the child's physical powers were being over-taxed, and that putting a child to work who is physically too feeble to work full time stunts its growth, impairs its strength, and probably shortens its life." He added that during the years from 1869 to 1873 he kept an exact account, and, taking the average of those five years, one-half quite of the children that came before him were physically unfit to work full time. The numbers so unfit increase from year to year; but he had not taken the proportions of the increase, nor the proportion of males to females. These facts—assuming that they are facts, representing a general condition and not a series of exceptional cases—point to a defect in the law which would suffice to invalidate, not only the first Factory Act, but every subsequent measure which has been designed to regulate the hours of infant labour. All these enactments have made age the test of the child's fitness for work, and have in doing so only adopted a standard which in one way or another is as old as the world itself; for throughout all societies and every where age has been taken as the basis on which calculations of strength and capability are made. This test, according to Dr. Fergusson, is fallacious. Age is not a trustworthy test. Some children are physically unfit for work at and after the age of thirteen; others, we suppose, *per contra*, may be physically fit for work before the age of thirteen is attained. For age, therefore, Dr. Fergusson would substitute a physical test and by the height, weight, and physical development the certifying Surgeon should judge candidates submitted for his inspection. Now the application of such a test, we have no hesitation in saying, would prove impossible. It would make the surgeon almost entirely the sole judge, and his judgment, however honestly arrived at, would establish an arbitrary system, and one which might, and probably would, differ in every industrial district. Is it then an evil without a remedy? Does the evil exist to the extent which Dr. Fergusson thinks? He expresses his belief that it is not factory labour—he means factory labour alone—which is operating prejudicially upon the stamina of the people. Though it might be true, as alleged by the workpeople, that the temperature of the mills was too high, his own knowledge enabled him to say that factories were more healthy to work in than they were in former years; they were cleaner and more free from dust. The causes of the deterioration were threefold. In the first place, the excessive use of stimulants and over-indulgence in smoking debilitated the constitution of the parents, who transmitted their own weakness to their offspring. Then, the children themselves were less carefully reared than they used to be. Dr. Fergusson states—and we are bound to say that we have no experience on the point is exceptional—that after weaning the infant is fed on tea and coffee, whereas in former days they were fed upon milk. Again, boys between the ages of twelve and twenty smoke and masticate tobacco, which was another factor of their relapsing condition. These are the three causes which Dr. Fergusson assigns for the condition he believes to exist, and we feel that it is but a slight foundation for an alarming declaration. Each cause is no doubt operative; but its operation is not general, and our difference with Dr. Fergusson is that he has made a generalization from particular instances which, though they may be numerous in his district, are not equally numerous elsewhere. We are prepared to accept all Dr. Fergusson's facts except one, and that one is the conclusion he arrives at. Upon that point, we feel sure that a wider survey would have induced him to modify his opinion, and take a more cheerful view of the condition of the people in manufacturing towns.

(*Times*, July 7.)

The alleged physical degeneracy of the artisan classes in our great centres of industry is a subject of national importance, which should receive, both from statesmen and from employers, a greater degree of attention than has hitherto been given to it. We published yesterday the opinions, as stated in evidence before the Royal Commission on the Factory Acts, of Dr. Fergusson, who has for fourteen years been one of the certifying surgeons at Bolton, and who describes himself as having for forty years taken a deep interest in everything relating to the physical well-being of the population. . . . .

It is satisfactory to record that Dr. Fergusson does not attribute the ills which he describes to the labour itself, but almost entirely to the unwholesome habits of the parents, to their intemperance, and to their excessive use of tobacco. . . . .

Dr. Fergusen's suggested remedy—that the law should require evidence not only of the attainment of a certain age, but also of the attainment of such a degree of strength as the age might be taken to imply—is based upon his belief that the parents would then be impelled by self-interest to make more beed than at present to the physical development of their children. It may be granted that such a provision would be of a salutary tendency, at least if its enforcement were not materially impeded by the differences which might exist between the standards of different inspectors. Perhaps this difficulty might be met by certain fixed rules with regard to weight and height. But it may still be questioned whether, in many cases, would have sufficient knowledge to modify their conduct in accordance with their interests; and there is only too much reason to believe that there is a great work to be done by schools and by employers before the law can be usefully appealed to. It might, indeed, remove from the vicinity of the dwelling of the artisan class the accretions of filth against which any single tenant is helpless, and which now surround those dwellings with a vitiated atmosphere. In other respects, and as regards matters of household management which bear upon the question, the first requirement is to teach the simple laws of health and the necessary consequences of certain lines of conduct. . . . .

In schools, generally, there is ample room for a kind of teaching which would at least aim at making children understand the effects of what they do, and the inevitable sequence of these effects from their causes. We must not wonder that artisans should attain only an imperfect physical development, so long as they are exposed to all the insanitary conditions indicated by a great aggregation of manhind, and are left without instruction concerning the means by which the evils associated with these conditions may be guarded against.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 6.)

Dr. Fergusson attributes this degeneration chiefly to the intemperate habits of the factory workers, who, by free indulgence in strong drinks and tobacco, debilitate their own constitution and transmit feeble constitutions to their children. It is also, in his opinion, due in great measure to the totally different mode adopted during the last thirty years in bringing up children. Instead of rearing them as formerly on milk, after they are weaned, they are brought up upon tea or coffee, which, they imbibe not only in the morning, but often three times a day. Having made close and extensive observations with respect to the use of milk as an article of diet for factory children, Dr. Fergusson has found that when fed on milk twice a day, feeble children between thirteen and fifteen years of age grow nearly four times as fast as children fed on tea or coffee, whose growth between the years mentioned does not exceed 4 lb. a year, whereas the children fed on milk night and morning grow 15lb. a year. Another cause of the degeneration is that at least one-half of the boys in the mills from twelve to twenty years of age either smoke or chew tobacco—or both; and this no doubt operates prejudicially on their growth.

* "Wanderings in New Guinea." By Captain J. A. Lawson. (London: Chapman and Hall.)

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.*

At a time when Mr. Simon's recent report upon "Filth Diseases" has invested the somewhat unsavoury subject of scavenging with fresh importance, and when Lord Salisbury has announced the desire of the Government to pass the Sewage clauses of the Rivers Pollution Bill during the present Session of Parliament, the publication of General Scott's pamphlet is extremely opportune. The author has been known to the public for several years as a very earnest worker at the difficult subject of the treatment of refuse; and, while he has never encouraged the hopes of those who expected to turn ordinary sewage to great profit, he has nevertheless shown how it might be disposed of without offence, and at a *minimum* of cost. In the mean while many projectors have arisen, have formed companies which were to reap golden harvests, and have spent the subscribed capital with results which are only too well known to their shareholders, and upon which it would be cruel unnecessarily to enlarge. The rock upon which all these projects have split has been the diluted condition of the material with which they have had to deal. The water required by the ordinary closet system, together with that of house and kitchen slops, and together, in many places, with the surface rainfall, has amounted to an aggregate of gallons in which the elements of manurial value have been almost lost, and from which their extrication could only be accomplished by processes so costly as to swallow up the profit of the result. When the fluids have been dealt with the solid residue still contains so large a proportion of road detritus and other inert matter that, even when it has an analytical value of 20s. or 30s. a ton, it will not fetch this price, and often will not fetch any price in the market. Agriculturists do not care to undertake the cartage of road dirt, although it may be feebly medicated with nitrogen and phosphates; and hence the makers have been compelled either to give their products away or to fortify them by the addition of chemicals, which, after all can only add their own market value to the result. The crude stuff is, theoretically, worth, say, 30s. a ton to begin with, but it is found to be absolutely unsaleable. It is fortified with drugs worth £4 10s. a ton, in order to make something which may find a market at £6, but in which the small original profit on the 30s. is still further diminished by the cost of storage and mixing. For towns in which the system of water carriage is universal, General Scott has no better consolation than to tell them they must get rid of their sewage in some way, and at any cost, and that, even if they discharge it into a river now, they will soon be restrained from doing so. He offers them in his pamphlet a choice of processes, some better adapted for certain localities than others Where there is a sewage farm, and the liquid matters can be taken at once to the ground, the separation of the solids by subsidence, and their conversion into manure, can be made to yield a small profit, which, for a town of 100,000 inhabitants, is estimated at only £300 a year. Where the water has to be purified by chemical means, and discharged as a clean effluent into a brook or river, there is a choice between the lime method of precipitation, the manufacture, of dry sewage manure, the cement process, and the improved calcination and manure process, the details of all which are given by General Scott in his pamphlet. Each of the first two costs about 5d. per head per annum for the population; the third, in any town large enough to afford a market for cement, will yield an annual profit of nearly a penny per head, and the fourth may be made to yield a profit of more than three times that amount—apparently the extreme limit to which as a matter of finance, the utilization of liquid sewage can be carried.

There are, however, many towns in which the system of water carriage is applied only to a small number of houses, and in which the bulk of the population is dependent upon closets of a different kind, from which the pails or other receptacles are collected at regular intervals by the scavengers employed by the local authorities. Wherever such a system of collection exists, General Scott's latest invention may be applied in such a manner as to yield a very considerable profit to the locality and to be of great advantage to the public at large. The chief element of value in the contents of the pails is ammonia, and this, which is contained almost exclusively in the liquid portions, had been wasted by dissipation into the air in the processes of deodorization or preparation which have previously been attempted. The ammonia does not originally exist in that form, but it is the first result of decomposition in the liquid portion, and, being very volatile, it escapes, and is lost during any kind of drying. General Scott has overcome the difficulties hence arising by separating the liquids from the solids, and by extracting the ammonia from the former by a chemical process of extreme simplicity, which bears some analogy to Mr. Weldon's method of manufacturing chlorine. In the first place, the closet pails are fitted with diaphragms or other partitions, by which the liquid and solid portions are kept separate. The collected liquid, conveyed to the factory, is passed through a solution of six tanks or vessels containing a sufficient quantity of powdered crystals of phosphate of magnesia, and this salt absorbs and combines with the ammonia as soon as it is formed, producing an ammonia-phosphate of magnesia. The last two vessels contain lime which has been slaked to a fine powder, and which detains, as precipitated tribasic phosphate of lime, such phosphoric acid as would otherwise be carried away in solution. The ammonia phosphate of lime, in its turn, is treated with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, which removes the ammonia from the phosphate and forms with it a soluble sulphate of ammonia or chloride of ammonium. The resulting solution is concentrated and set aside to crystallize, and the phosphate of magnesia, deprived of the ammonia which it had taken up, is ready to be used over again in the same way, and that for any number of times in succession. It serves only as a carrier, to fix and retain the ammonia until it can be handed over to the sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, by either of which it is formed into a compound of a durable character, which commands a ready sale at £20 a ton. General Scott does not propose, however, to send it, or at least the whole of it, into the market in its pure form, but to use it to fortify the solid portions of the contents of the pails after they have been deodorized by lime or by charcoal, and have been dried and reduced to powder a sufficient quantity of the ammonia salt may be added to give the mixture a value of £6 or £7 a ton, all derived from the refuse itself without the assistance of any purchased chemicals. General Scott calculates that the sewage of Manchester, which now yields about £7,000 per annum in aid of the cost of collecting it, would be worth £177,000 per annum if dealt with by the process which has been thus briefly described. For the complete success of the plan, it is of course essential that the dry closets employed should be such as to facilitate collection and to prevent the unnecessary admixture of ingredients destitute of value.

In a large town whatever system of dry closets may be in use on the part of rich and houses inhabited by the poor, it is obvious that there must always be an enormous amount of liquid refuse and sewage from the houses and the water-closets of the rich, and that sewage, in the sense now commonly understood, will always require to be disposed of by some means or other. General Scott suggests that the liquid sewage should first be permitted to throw down its suspended solids by simple subsidence, and that the clear supernatant portion should be purified either by downward filtration, or by such other means as local circumstances may suggest. The subsided solid matters, when of the thickness of silt, should be treated with lime in the proportion of about 10 per cent. of the quantity of silt which is carried away, when they can be dried without any offensive odour being produced. If the result is practically worthless as manure, on account of the presence of a large quantity of road detritus or other inert matter, it may be burnt for cement; but if of somewhat higher value, it may either be fortified with sufficient superphosphate of lime to make it worth its carriage over short distances, or it may be treated more liberally with the ammonical salt obtained from the contents of the pails, and may thus be raised to that value of £6 or £7 per ton which seems to be most acceptable to agriculturists. General Scott's process for the preservation of ammonia has now been tried at Oldham on a sufficient scale to show its practical efficiency beyond doubt; and this having been done, it seems difficult to exaggerate its commercial or agricultural value. It is not too much to say that its application, even only to the large towns, chiefly in the North, in which the pail system is now in operation, would render this country independent of Peruvian guano, at the same time that it would lift a heavy burden off the shoulders of urban ratepayers. We understand that negotiations are already on foot for carrying out the process on a manufacturing scale in suitable localities; and the results obtained will in due time be brought before the public.—*Times.*

* A Compendious Statement of the Nature and Cost of certain Sewage Processes, by Major-General Scott, C.B. Published by Scott's Sewage Company (Limited). 26, Great George-street. Westminster. 1875.

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